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Urban District of Heckmondwike

MEDICAL OFFICER'S ANNUAL REPORT

FOR

1938

Urban District of Heckmondwike

Annual Report

FOR

1938

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

G. H. PEARCE, M.D., (Durh.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.),
D.P.H. (Camb.)

Of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law.

Past President of the Society of Medical Officers of Health.

This Annual Report is compiled in accordance with the requirements of circular 1728 (England) issued by the Ministry of Health, October 25th, 1938. There is a certain amount of repetition annually, which may appear superfluous from the local aspect, but it is required for the information of the Ministry.

GENERAL STATISTICS, 1938.

Area of Urban District (in acres)	696
Civil Population (Registrar General's Estimate) ...	8758
Population at Census of 1931 (Males 4,261, Females 4,730)	8991
Number of Inhabited Houses (1931 Census)	2517
Total Private Families (Census 1931)	2533
Census Population living more than 2 persons per room ...	15.3%
†Number of Inhabited Houses (1938) according to Rate Books	2750
Housing Act 1935 Survey shewed number of persons living under overcrowded conditions	14.6%
Density of Population per acre	12.6
Number of Births (Males 59, Females 61)	120
Illegitimate Births (Males 6, Females 3)	9
Birth Rate per 1,000 living	13.7
Illegitimate Birth Rate per 1,000 Births Registered ...	75.0
Number of Deaths, including residents who died away from Heckmondwike (Males 78, Females 53)	131
Net Death Rate per 1,000 living	14.9
Number of Still Births (Males 1, Females 2)	3
Infantile Death Rate per 1,000 Births Registered ...	50.0
Illegitimate Death Rate per 1,000 Births Registered ...	8.3
Tuberculosis Death Rate (all forms) per 1,000	0.6
Phthisis Death Rate per 1,000	0.5
Zymotic Death Rate per 1,000	Nil
Respiratory Diseases Death Rate per 1,000 (excluding Phthisis)	1.2
Cancer Death Rate per 1,000	1.8
Cases of Infectious Diseases notified (excluding Tuberculosis)	42
Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified	5
Cases of other forms of Tuberculosis notified	1
Number of Inquests	7
†Rateable Value	£48,356
*Rate of 1d. in £ produces approx.	£178/0/8
Rainfall in inches	30.4
Number of Wet Days	188
Parliamentary Voters	6404
Local Government Voters	4894
Public Assistance Relief Distributed	£1,820
Dried Milk given under Milk (Mothers and Children) Order	262lbs.
Infants born during 1938 fed wholly or partially from Public Funds, 4, equivalent to 3.3% of total births.	
Primary Vaccinations	18
§Exemption Certificates granted	147

§ The Vaccination Officer states "16 births unaccounted for."

† Figures supplied by Rating and Valuation Officer.

* Figures supplied by the Accountant of the Council.

Section A.—Statistics and social conditions of the Area.

Area.—The area of the Urban District is 696 acres.

Population.—At the 1931 Census the population of Heckmondwike proved to be 8,991. The Registrar-General estimates the population of Heckmondwike at the middle of 1938 to be 8758.

No. of inhabited Houses (end of 1938) according to Rate Books is 2,750 as furnished by the Rating Officer (Mr. Davenport).

Rateable Value, £48,356.

Sum represented by a Penny Rate, estimated £178 0s. 8d. approx., which is 8d. more than the estimate for the previous year.

Social Conditions.—Heckmondwike is an industrial town, the inhabitants of which are principally engaged in the textile trade. For many years it has been noted for the quality of its productions, especially woollen yarns, carpets, cloth, etc. Engineering, dyeing, and boot manufacturing are also important trades in the town. Some coal miners live in Heckmondwike, but their work is outside.

Individuals of national reputation who have claimed Heckmondwike as their birthplace, or at some time have resided there, have been mentioned in previous annual reports from time to time.

Joseph Priestley, who discovered oxygen, was born just over the borders of the Urban District, in Birstall. According to "The Spen Valley; a Local History," by Thomas William Thompson, F.L.A., when Priestley's mother died "he went to live with his aunt, Sarah Keighley, who resided at Old Hall Farm, Heckmondwike, and she was responsible for his education and up bringing, from his sixth to his twenty-eighth birthday." This house is still in existence in Heckmondwike, and is often visited by scientists and others from many countries, particularly America. That a building with such a history should ultimately be demolished is unthinkable. With the object of preventing this, I suggested to the Council, at its meeting in January, 1939, that steps might be taken to approach the Government with a view to its preservation as a national monument, under the care of the Office of Works. The Council agreed with the proposal, and it is expected something tangible will result.

Recently, the Chairman of the Electricity Committee, Councillor Houldsworth, D.Sc., K.C., reminded the inhabitants that "nine houses out of every ten in Heckmondwike were wired for electricity."

The following appeared in the Annual Report for the year 1935, being an extract from a speech during that year by Dr. Houldsworth:—

“ A striking increase of the figures was that 85 per cent. of the houses in Heckmondwike were wired for electricity. That was a very interesting figure, when one remembered that it was estimated, on very reliable authority, that the total number of houses wired throughout the whole of Great Britain amounted to only 53.6 per cent. Also, according to the estimates made by certain people, there were only three countries, viz., Sweden, France and Switzerland, which had houses connected to electrical mains equal to or greater than, the percentage in Heckmondwike, therefore Heckmondwike had considerable cause for satisfaction. They had in Heckmondwike electrical cookers installed in one out of every sixteen dwelling-houses, and electrically-heated washing boilers in one out of every nineteen houses.”

From the Public Health standpoint such conditions must receive general approbation.

I am indebted to the manager of the Spen Valley Employment Exchange for the following information. It should be noted that the figures relate to the whole of the Spen Valley area. No separate statistics are maintained for Heckmondwike alone.

	Numbers of workpeople registered as wholly or partly employed in :—				Total number of workpeople registered as wholly or partly unemployed in Spen Valley.
	Woollen and Worsted.	Carpets.	Wiredraw'g.	Eng'n'ring.	
January	804	242	78	81	2407
February ...	1068	477	95	73	2715
March	1157	346	141	87	2779
April	1042	356	261	103	2705
May	910	407	355	128	2634
June	775	283	275	108	2340
July	880	364	279	128	2618
August	875	361	237	144	2615
September ..	875	248	312	179	2529
October	555	165	238	170	1873
November ..	543	171	247	118	1904
December	490	138	156	110	1703

Approximate numbers of workpeople in the area who normally expect to earn their livelihood in the major industries :—

Woollen and Worsted	...	...	5,400
Carpets	...	...	2,640
Wiredrawing	...	...	1,300
Engineering	...	...	2,084

The average percentages of unemployment in 1938 were therefore :—

Woollen and Worsted	...	...	15.3
Carpets...	...	...	11.2
Wiredrawing	...	...	17.1
Engineering	.....	...	5.7

The estimated gross insured population of the area is 19,000. The average percentage of unemployment for all trades and industries, in 1938, was therefore, 12.6.

URBAN DISTRICT OF HECKMONDWIKE. VITAL STATISTICS

of whole District during 1938 and previous years.

YEARLY AVERAGE.	ESTIMATED POPULATION. (Registrar General's Figures).	NETT BIRTHS.		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.			
				Under 1 Year of Age		At all Ages.	
		Number	Rate per 1000	Number	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births	Number.	Rate per 1000
1900-09	9,613	190	19·8	29	152	160	16·6
1910-19	9,064	169	18·5	19	109	148	16·8
1920-29	8,968	162	18·0	13	80	137	15·3
Year							
1930	8,830	129	14·6	7	54	115	13·0
1931	9,071	138	15·2	9	65	129	14·2
1932	9,009	133	14·8	6	45	127	14·1
1933	8,974	103	11·5	12	116	125	13·9
1934	8,964	111	12·4	7	63	117	13·1
1935	8,948	121	13·5	5	41	128	14·3
1936	8,901	117	13·1	4	34	117	13·1
1937	8,848	108	12·2	8	74	137	15·5
1938	8,758	120	13·7	6	50	131	14·9
Provisional Figures, 1938	England and Wales		15·1		53		11·6
	126 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London }		15·1		57		11·7
	148 Smaller Towns		15·6		51		11·2
	London		13·4		57		11·3

			Total	M.	F.		
Live Births—(Legitimate			111	53	58	}	Birth Rate 13·7
(Illegitimate			9	6	3		
Still-Births	...	...	3	1	2		Rate per 1,000 total births, 25·0
Deaths	...	...	131	78	53		Death Rate, 14·9
Deaths from puerperal causes :—				Deaths.		Rate per 1,000 total births.	
Puerperal Sepsis			...	0		0	
Other puerperal causes			...	1			
Total			...	1			
Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :—							
All infants per 1,000 live births						...	50·0
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births						..	45·0
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births						...	111
Deaths from Measles (all ages)			..	...	...	...	0
„	„	Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	...	0
„	„	Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	...	0
„	„	Cancer (all ages) Males 10, Females 7	...	...	...	...	17

There has been no unusual or excessive mortality during the year.

Births.—During the year doctors notified 8, midwives 196, and other persons no births. The birth rate for Heckmondwike for 1938 is 13.7 per 1,000 of the population. There were 5 stillbirths notified.

Infantile Death Rate.—The infantile death rate is 50 per 1,000 for the past year, against 74 for the previous year

General Death Rate.—This figure works out at 14.9 per 1,000 of the population. A comparison may be made with the rates given in the preceding table for Heckmondwike and other areas. A list of the causes of death is given below.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN HECKMONDWIKE, YEAR 1938.

1.	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	...	...	0
2.	Measles	...	...	0
3.	Scarlet Fever	...	...	0
4.	Whooping Cough	...	...	0
5.	Diphtheria	...	...	0
6.	Influenza	...	...	2
7.	Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	0
8.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	...	...	0
9.	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	...	...	5
10.	Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	1
11.	Syphilis	...	...	0
12.	General Paralysis of the Insane, Tabes Dorsalis	...	...	0
13.	Cancer, Malignant Disease	...	...	17
14.	Diabetes	...	...	1
15.	Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc.	...	...	11
16.	Heart Disease	...	...	40
17.	Aneurysm	...	...	0
18.	Other Circulatory Diseases	...	...	10
19.	Bronchitis	...	...	1
20.	Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	9
21.	Other Respiratory Diseases	...	...	1
22.	Peptic Ulcer	...	...	2
23.	Diarrhœa, etc. (under 2 years)	...	...	0
24.	Appendicitis	...	...	3
25.	Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...	0
26.	Other Diseases of Liver, etc.	...	...	0
27.	Other Digestive Diseases	...	...	0
28.	Acute and Chronic Nephritis	...	...	1
29.	Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	0
30.	Other Puerperal Causes	...	...	1
31.	Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc.	...	...	4
32.	Senility	...	...	9
33.	Suicide	...	...	1
34.	Other Violence	...	...	3
35.	Other Defined Diseases	...	...	8
36.	Causes ill-defined or unknown	...	...	1
Special Causes (included in No. 35 above)—				
	Small-pox	...	...	0
	Poliomylitis	...	...	0
	Polioencephalitis	...	...	0

There has been no sickness nor invalidity which has been specially noteworthy in the area during the year.

SECTION B.—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

Public Health Officers of the Local Authority.

1. (i) (a) Medical.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

*G. H. Pearce, M.D. (Durh.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.P.H. (Camb.), L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Edin.), L.R.F.P.S. (Glas.), Barrister-at-Law (Inner Temple).

WOMAN ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICER FOR MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE (part-time).

*Agnes W. Jervis, M.A., M.B., Ch.B. (St. And.).

CONSULTING OBSTETRIC SURGEON.

D. W. Currie, M.D. Ch.M., F.R.C.S.

(b) Others.

HEALTH VISITOR AND SCHOOL NURSE.

*Ethel H. Holmes, 3 years' General Training Certificate; State Registered Nurse; State Certified Midwife; New Health Visitors Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute approved by the Minister of Health, Bronze Medallist, Bradford Royal Infirmary.

*Fifty per cent. salary contribution is received from Exchequer Grants in respect of these officers.

SANITARY INSPECTOR, HOUSING, AND MARKET INSPECTOR.

A. K. Greenwood.

The Health Visitor is directly employed by the Council as such, but the West Riding County Council pays the Heckmondwike Council an annual sum for her part-time services as School Nurse under the County Council.

(ii) (a) Laboratory Facilities.—Facilities are provided at the County Council Laboratories, Wakefield, for the examination of pathological and bacteriological specimens. The figures for the year 1938 are: Bloods for Widal Reaction, 1; Sputa for Tuberculosis, 10; Swabs for B Diphtheriæ, 34; Urines for Tuberculosis, 1; Blood Films, 5; Samples of Water, 7; Miscellaneous, 2; a total of 60.

(b) Ambulance Facilities.—(a) For infectious cases are provided by the Joint Hospital Board, and (b) non-infectious cases and accidents by special arrangement. The motor ambulance is the property of the Council and is sufficient for the requirements of the Urban District during normal times.

(c) **Nursing in the Home.**—There have been no changes in the arrangements for general nursing, and nursing of infectious diseases during 1938 so far as I am aware.

(d) CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

	Address.	Sessions.	Day and Time of Meeting.	Arrangements for Medical Supervision.
Heckmondwike U.D. Council is the Authority for Maternity and Child Welfare.	George Street Sunday School, Heckmondwike.	For Maternity and Child Welfare weekly	Thursday 2 to 4.	M.O.H. attends weekly for consultation.
	Public Health Department, Greenside, Heckmondwike	Ante Natal fortnightly	Tuesday fortnightly 2 to 4.	Woman Asst. M.O.H. for consultations.
	Ditto	Diphtheria Immunisation fortnightly	Wednesday 9-30 to 11-30	M.O.H. in attendance
	Day Nurseries	None		
County Council the Authority.	Public Health Department, Greenside, Heckmondwike	Daily School Clinic	Daily 9 a.m.	County Council through its S.M.O. and the M.O.H. Heckmondwike.
	Tuberculosis Dispensary, Venereal Diseases Centres.	Outside the District		

Orthopædic and Artificial Light Treatment is obtained for Heckmondwike scholars at the hospitals later mentioned. During 1938 the attendance of Heckmondwike residents at Venereal Diseases Clinics were: Dewsbury Infirmary, 36 patients made 283 attendances.

Doubtless there were others treated by medical practitioners, and in various ways, legal and illegal.

(e) **Hospitals.**—A description of the public or voluntary hospitals services available for Heckmondwike residents was given on page 9 of the Annual Report for 1930. The situation is the same to-day with the addition that the Governors of Batley Hospital have agreed to admit cases of Puerperal Pyrexia amongst Heckmondwike residents, subject to financial arrangements. There is no hospital within the boundaries of the Heckmondwike Urban District.

Copy of Minute No. 13 passed on June 7th, 1937.

“The Committee appointed to consider the requirements of the Minister of Health in regard to Maternal Mortality reported thereon and recommended as follows:—

That Mr. D. W. Currie, of Leeds, be appointed Consultant at a Fee of £4|4|0 per session at Batley Hospital, whether one or more cases attend. Sessions to be held as required.

That in operative cases, Mr. Currie be appointed to conduct the operation necessary at the following additional fees, plus the usual fees for the Anæsthetist.

2	guineas	Treatment of acute retention of urine.
2	„	External version.
2	„	Rupture of membranes.
2	„	Suture of perineum.
2	„	Incision of Breast abscess.
2	„	Saline infusion.
3	„	Evacuation of abortion.
3	„	Induction of labour.
4	„	Forceps delivery.
4	„	Breech extraction.
4	„	Treatment of retained placenta.
4	„	Blood transfusion.
5	„	Treatment of placenta prævia.
5	„	Treatment of locked twins.
6	„	Treatment of a brow presentation.
6	„	Treatment of a shoulder presentation.
6	„	Treatment of a multiple pregnancy.
6	„	Craniotomy.
8	„	Posterior Colotomy.
10	„	Cæsarean section.
10	„	Abdominal section.
10	„	Treatment of ruptured uterus.
10	„	Embryotomy.

That an arrangement be made with Batley Hospital for the treatment in hospital of cases in which complications are present or anticipated at a fee of £3|3|0 per week per patient. It was resolved that such recommendations be approved.

The above information is reproduced from last year's Annual Report. The Council will not accept financial responsibility for treatment of patients unless (1) the husband's income does not exceed the scale adopted by the Council, and (2) authority on behalf of the Council has previously been obtained from the Medical Officer of Health.

Maternity and Nursing Homes.—The Heckmondwike Maternity Home is supported by voluntary contributions, fees paid by patients, and Government grant. It is run by a voluntary body known as the Heckmondwike Nursing Association, and is independent of the Urban District Council.

During 1938 the Registrar of Births reported the registration of the births of 121 infants born in the Home. Of these children, the parents of 35 resided in Heckmondwike, and 86 did not reside in Heckmondwike. The figures from 1922 to 1938 inclusive are:—

Heckmondwike residents...	...	391
Others...	... ..	936
Total	... ..	1,327

The West Riding County Council makes an annual grant to this Maternity Home. The Medical Superintendent is Dr. O'Reilly, an officer of the County Council, and the resident Medical Officer of the County Hospital, Staincliffe.

3. (i) Midwifery and Maternity Services.

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC.

	Yearly average 1925-29	Yearly average 1930-1934	Year 1935	Year 1936	Year 1937	Year 1938
Individual patients attend- Clinic... ..	61	58	49	64	60	82
Patients found normal	17	9	4	9	11	12
Patients found suffering from one or more defects	44	49	45	55	49	70
Total number of attend- ances at Clinic... ..	140	171	104	152	123	207

Defects Classified.

Respiratory system, ex- cluding Tuberculosis... ..	6	3	4	3	3	1
Circulatory system, ex- cluding Varicose Veins...	9	13	6	7	7	3
Digestive system, ex- cluding Defective Teeth and Constipation... ..	14	13	3	Nil	Nil	1
Urinary system... ..	13	12	4	3	Nil	4
Small or deformed Pelvis...	3	3	2	3	3	5
Gynæcological defects, in- cluding Venereal Disease	15	15	Nil	1	Nil	Nil
Varicose Veins... ..	10	12	8	6	17	18
Hæmorrhoids... ..	—	—	—	8	7	11
Constipation	20	20	16	18	18	31
Defective Teeth and Pyorrhœa... ..	20	30	26	37	32	45
Anæmia and Debility	5	12	10	18	9	11
Miscellaneous, including Hyperpyresis	4	7	6	2	5	7

History of Labours, 1938.

Normal deliveries... ..	49
Twin pregnancy	2
Induction of labour	none
Instrumental labour	4
Placenta Previa	1
Cæsarean section	none
Still Births	3
Premature labour	2
Maternal Death... ..	1
Post-natal cases	1
Breech presentations	2
Cases not yet delivered (Dec. 31, 1938)	18

To the Medical Officer of Health,—

Sir,—In presenting the report for 1938, I beg to make the following observations:—

An analysis shows that there has been an increase of 22 cases during the year, notwithstanding the unavoidable closure of the clinic for $1\frac{1}{2}$ months.

The health of the patients, generally speaking, has been good, although there are still a few debilitated, overworked mothers who attend regularly with successive pregnancies.

The unduly small number of normal cases, 14.6 per cent., is accounted for by the prevalance of varicose veins, due, in some cases, to occupation before marriage, neglect of constipation and oral sepsis. As in previous years, I must again draw attention to the increasing number, 54.8 per cent., of patients suffering from septic teeth and pyorrhœa, and again regret the total absence of facilities for the treatment of these conditions.

Examination of the foregoing, unfortunately reveals one case of eclampsia, with a still birth, which took place during the period that the clinic was out of session.

Again, I should like to acknowledge the co-operation of the Heckmondwike Maternity Home and District Midwife, and to express my gratitude to Miss Holmes for her loyal and willing service.

AGNES W. JERVIS, M.A., M.B., Ch.B.

January, 1939.

I agree entirely with the remarks made by Dr. Jervis. There is no doubt that dental treatment for prospective and nursing mothers, and children under school age, is necessary.

Midwives Act, 1936.—The remarks on pages 10 and 11 of the Annual Report for 1936 explain the position in Heckmondwike, so far as the Medical Officer of Health is aware.

(ii) Institutional Provision for Mothers or Children apart from those previously mentioned is not provided.

The late Mrs. Thomas Wharton left a sum of £1,000 to the Council to be invested and the interest used to cover the expense of sending convalescent children to the seaside for a period of three weeks. During the year 3 were approved to be sent to St. Annes and Scarborough.

(iii) Health Visiting.—The arrangements made for the visiting of children between the ages of one and five years are as previously. They are adequate. The Health Visitor is also School Nurse, hence children are under her observation from birth to school leaving age.

Number of visits paid during the year by Health Visitor:

(a) To expectant mothers—First visits	40
Total visits	74
(b) To children under 1 year of age—First visits	119
Total visits	1,002
(c) To children between the ages of 1 and 5 years—Total visits	1,213

In addition to the foregoing, the Health Visitor has made visits to cases of.—

Tuberculosis... ..	5
Still Births... ..	3
Measles... ..	26
Whooping Cough	28
Chickenpox	4
Pneumonia	5
Miscellaneous	3

Total visits as Health Visitor 2,363

To the above must be added the Nurse's work as School Nurse during 1938:—

Visits to homes 91, children seen 96, visits to schools 83, children examined in school 3,738. Where necessary appropriate advice verbally or by printed pamphlet was given to parents and/or teachers.

Milk (Mothers and Children) Order, 1918.—Under this Order the Council has distributed 262 lbs. of dried milk during 1938 at a cost of £17/9/4. Figures since 1919 are given in the Annual Report for 1935.

School Clinic.

Individual Scholars attended	1,127
Total attendances	3,681

The School Nurse reports on her work to the West Riding County Council, which is the Authority for School Medical Inspection in Heckmondwike. The Medical Officer of Health is available for consultation once weekly at the School Clinic. During the months of 1938 he examined 1,526 scholars and advised. Of these 13 were recommended for treatment at various hospitals. Three cases were referred to the N.S.P.C.C., whose officer, Inspector Lawlor, is always ready to render valuable and much appreciated service which has been of considerable assistance for many years.

In November, 1938, the Medical Officer of Health, at the request of the Heckmondwike Council, undertook to attend to scholars from the Grammar School at the School Clinic in addition to those attending elementary schools.

“Boots for the Bairns” Fund.—Founded several years ago and administered under the authority of the Council through voluntary subscriptions, this charity has provided Heckmondwike children during 1938 with 120 pairs of boots.

Infant Welfare Centre.—Total number of attendances at the Centre during the year.—

- | | | |
|--|--------|-------|
| (i) By children under 1 year | ... .. | 1,074 |
| (ii) By children between the ages of 1 and 5 years | | 464 |

Total number of children who attended at the Centre for the first time during the year and who, on the date of their first attendance, were.—

- | | | |
|--|--------|----|
| (i) Under 1 year of age | ... .. | 79 |
| (ii) Between the ages of 1 and 5 years | ... .. | 4 |

Total number of children who attended at the Centre during the year and who, at the end of the year were:—

- | | | |
|--|--------|-----|
| (i) Under 1 year of age | ... .. | 72 |
| (ii) Between the ages of 1 and 5 years | ... .. | 115 |

The two ladies mentioned in last year's annual report, Mrs. Bates and Mrs. Copping, have, during the year, continued their very useful and kindly work as helpers at the Infant Welfare Centre.

(iv) Child Life Protection.

- | | | |
|---|---------|------|
| (a) Number of persons on the register who were receiving children for reward at the end of the year | ... .. | None |
| (b) Number of children on the register— | | |
| (i) At the end of the year | ... .. | None |
| (ii) Who died during the year | ... .. | None |
| (iii) On whom inquests were held during the year... | .... .. | None |
| (c) Number of Infant Protection Visitors at the end of the year who were— | | |
| (i) Health Visitors | ... .. | 1 |
| (ii) Female, other than Health Visitors | ... .. | None |
| (iii) Male... | ... .. | None |

No proceedings were taken during the year, no sanctions were necessary, neither were any orders, sought or obtained under Section 67 of the Act of 1932.

(v) **Orthopædic treatment** is obtained at the Leeds General Infirmary and the Dewsbury Infirmary.

Dental treatment for expectant and nursing mothers is under consideration by the Council. It is provided for school children by the West Riding County Council, which is the Authority in Heckmondwike for Elementary Education.

4. NURSING HOMES.—The Heckmondwike Maternity Home is owned by, and under the direction of, the Heckmondwike Nursing Association. It is registered under the Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927, by the West Riding County Council. The Medical Superintendent is Dr. J. J. O'Reilly, Resident Medical Officer at the County Hospital, Staincliffe.

SECTION C—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

1. (i) WATER SUPPLY.—Heckmondwike is a partner with Dewsbury in the water undertaking, in the proportion of Heckmondwike 25 per cent. and Dewsbury 75 per cent. The reservoirs are owned by the two towns, but the water supply is administered by the Dewsbury and Heckmondwike Water Works Board, which consists of members of both Councils, who are technically advised by the Engineer to the Board, Mr. G. E. V. Boldry, A.M.I.C.E., A.M.Inst.W.E., whose office is in Church Street, Dewsbury, and to whom I am indebted for kindly sending me duplicates of the results of water examinations.

The gathering grounds are situated amongst the hills, some twenty miles from Dewsbury and Heckmondwike, and have been described occasionally in previous annual reports. Chemically, the water is excellent in all respects. Like many upland surface waters, it has a tendency to plumbo solvency. This is overcome by the addition of lime.

During recent years samples submitted for bacteriological examination have not always been reported upon as satisfactory by the bacteriologist in charge of the West Riding County Council laboratory, in Wakefield, Dr. P. L. Sutherland, a recognised authority in pathology and bacteriology.

During the two years, 1937 and 1938, samples of water for bacteriological examinations were reported upon as follows:—

Dewsbury & Heckmondwike Waterworks Board.

SUMMARY OF REPORT on the Bacteriological Examination of Water by Dr. P. L. Sutherland, County Hall, Wakefield.

Date	No.	Source.	Result of Analysis.	
			B. Coli present in 100 milli- litres of Water.	Dr. Suther- land's Comment.
1937				
4 Jan.	1	Broadstone Reservoir	25	Unsatisfactory
"	2	Tap—10, Church Street, Dewsbury	None	Satisfactory
20 April	3	Lime Tank—Broadstone Reservoir	None	Satisfactory
"	4	Whitley Reservoir	None	Satisfactory
"	5	Tap—10, Church Street, Dewsbury	None	Satisfactory
30 August	6	Broadstone Reservoir	8	Doubtful Purity
"	7	Whitley Reservoir	None	Satisfactory
"	8	Tap—10, Church Street, Dewsbury	None	Satisfactory
6 Sept.	9	Broadstone Reservoir	350	Unsatisfactory
"	10	Lime Tank—Broadstone Reservoir	None	Satisfactory
"	11	Tunnel Outlet	None	Satisfactory
"	12	Washout—Skelmanthorpe	None	Satisfactory
"	13	Whitley Reservoir	17	Unsatisfactory
21 Sept.	14	Whitley Reservoir	None	Satisfactory
28 Sept.	15	Whitley Reservoir	None	Satisfactory
5 Oct.	16	Whitley Reservoir	None	Satisfactory

Seventy-four samples were examined bacteriologically during 1938. Sixty were reported to be satisfactory. The unsatisfactory were as follows:—

No.	Date 1937	Source.	Result of Analysis.	
			B. Coli present in 100 milli- litres of water.	Dr. Suther- land's Comment.
58	18/ 1/38	Broadstone Reservoir	50	Unsatisfactory
672	9/ 5/38	Broadstone Reservoir	5	Doubtful Purity
1052	11/ 7/38	Broadstone Reservoir	14	Unsatisfactory
1193	8/ 8/38	Broadstone Reservoir	35	Unsatisfactory
1196	8/ 8/38	10, Church St., Dewsbury	35	Unsatisfactory
1246	18/ 8/38	Ditto.	50	Unsatisfactory
1257	24/ 8/38	Ditto.	13	Unsatisfactory
1318	5/ 9/38	Broadstone Reservoir	35	Unsatisfactory
1320	5/ 9/38	Whitley Reservoir	35	Unsatisfactory
1337	7/ 9/38	1, Alfred St., Heckmondwike	25	Unsatisfactory
1501	11/10/38	Broadstone Reservoir	14	Unsatisfactory
1543	18/10/38	Whitley Reservoir	14	Unsatisfactory
1660	8/11/38	Whitley Reservoir	8	Doubtful Purity
(Differentiation of the "presumptive coli" showed the presence of B. Coli Faecal type 1.)				
1789	6/12/38	Broadstone Reservoir	35	Unsatisfactory

All the above samples were taken by the Board's Water Engineer and submitted by him to the County Laboratory, with the exception of the sample from 1, Alfred Street, Heckmondwike.

This, together with seven others, was taken by the Heckmondwike Council's Water Engineer, Mr. Littlewood, from different houses on different dates in various parts of Heckmondwike. All were satisfactory with the one exception, that from Alfred Street.

It should be remembered that, although Heckmondwike is part owner of the waterworks, the Council and its officers have no responsibility for the water supply of the town until it is delivered by the Waterworks Board to Heckmondwike at the town's boundary.

On September 12th, 1938, I made the following report in writing:—

To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee.

Gentlemen,—Samples of the water supplied to Heckmondwike by the Dewsbury and Heckmondwike Waterworks Board have recently been taken from house taps in Heckmondwike and submitted for bacteriological examination.

The result proves that at present there is some pollution. I recommend that until further notice all residents in Heckmondwike be warned to drink no water unless it is previously boiled.

G. H. PEARCE,
Medical Officer of Health.

My action was based upon a long standing feeling of insecurity following the bacteriological reports and, of course, was not dictated by the fact that one unsatisfactory sample had gone from Heckmondwike, where the inhabitants drink the same water as is supplied elsewhere by the Waterworks Board.

The committee asked me to discuss the position with Dr. Sutherland. I agreed, but reminded the committee that Dr. Sutherland could only speak from his position as bacteriologist, which would not alter the fact that, as Medical Officer of Health, my responsibility as the Council's medical adviser would remain as, of course, it should do.

Mr. Littlewood and myself had a consultation with Dr. Sutherland at the County Laboratory and, at my invitation, Dr. Galloway, the Medical Officer of Health of Dewsbury, accompanied us. I asked Dr. Sutherland to let me have his opinion, in writing, with regard to the water, and he was good enough to send me the following letter, which I produced to the Public Health Committee:—

Public Health Laboratory,
County Hall,
Wakefield.

19th September, 1938.

Dear Dr, Pearce,—

With reference to our interview last week on the question of unsatisfactory samples of water, I do not think there is any need for alarm.

The *B. coli* is apparently due to multiplication in the storage reservoir, and I know that Mr. Boldry is taking steps to have the matter remedied.

Yours faithfully,

P. L. SUTHERLAND.

At a meeting of the Public Health Committee on Monday, January 30th, 1939, the following resolution was carried:—

“The Surveyor submitted further reports on bacteriological analysis of samples of water taken on several different dates from which it appeared, that one of such examples was of doubtful purity when it was resolved that an advertisement be inserted in the local Press advising that water intended for human consumption should be boiled.”

This resolution was confirmed by the Council.

The advertisement, drawn up by the Clerk, was in such terms as would be calculated to prevent alarm, and I was in complete agreement with the wording.

Although the water has been chlorinated before arrival in Heckmondwike, it must be remembered that chlorine is not a remedy for foul water but a safeguard for pure water, but during the last two years the water consumed by Heckmondwike residents has not always been safe.

The London water is always potentially dangerous, yet always, in fact, safe,

WATER STANDARDS RECOMMENDED BY THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH.

(1) No Presumptive B. coli in 100 m.l.

The examination shows that this water is satisfactory provided that an investigation of the conditions of the source has shown that these are satisfactory.

(2) Not more than 2 Presumptive B. coli per 100 m.l.

The examination shows that this water may be regarded as reasonably satisfactory provided that an investigation of the conditions of the source has shown that these are satisfactory.

(3) More than 2 Presumptive B. coli but less than 10 per 100 m.l.

The examination shows that the "presumptive coli" count is high but not high enough to suggest that the conditions of the source are necessarily unsatisfactory.

Differentiation of the "presumptive coli" shows the presence of:—

- B. coli Faecal Type 1.
- B. coli Faecal Type 11.

As the "presumptive coli" is of the Type
an investigation of the conditions of the source, and further examination of the water should be made.

Differentiation of the "presumptive coli" shows the presence of:—

- Intermediate Type 1.
- Intermediate Type 11.
- B. Aerogenes Type 1.
- B. Aerogenes Type 11.
- B. Cloacae.

As the "presumptive coli" is of the Type
the water may be regarded as reasonably satisfactory provided that an investigation of the conditions of the source shows that these are satisfactory. Further examination of the water is recommended.

(4) More than 10 Presumptive B. coli per 100 m.l.

The examination shows that this water is unsatisfactory. The supply is exposed to serious and possibly dangerous pollution, and a careful investigation of the conditions of the source should be made, the water being meanwhile regarded as unsuitable for domestic use.

The standard adopted is chiefly applicable to large supplies. In the case of small supplies such as wells and springs in rural districts it may be impossible on economic grounds to apply these standards rigidly. Attempts should, however, be made by the removal of obvious sources of pollution to bring such waters as close as possible to the adopted standard. In the case of such waters a "presumptive coli" reaction shown to be due to the "aerogenes" type of organism need not be regarded too seriously.

In the meantime very little stress is being laid upon the total bacterial count on Agar at 22°C. and at 37°C. Provided the "presumptive coli" count comes within the standard a high total bacterial count, especially on Agar at 22°C. probably means little more than that the water contains a large amount of organic matter which, while suitable for bacterial growth, is not necessarily of a harmful nature.

At a meeting of the Public Health Committee on September 12th, 1938, it was resolved:—

"That the Waterworks Board be informed that this Council desire a water supply free, so far as is reasonably practicable, from impurities injurious to health, and will support any steps the Board may take to this end."

Chemical Analysis by Richardson & Jaffe, 9th November, 1938.

	Broadstone Res. before addition of Lime and Chlorine.	Office Tap, 10, Church St. Dewsbury.
In Parts per 100,000		
Total Mineral Solids	6.81	8.98
Visibility of Platinum Wire in 30 c.m. Column of Water ...	Poor	Fair
In Grains per Gallon		
Temporary Hardness... ..	.2	1.0
Permanent Hardness	1.4	2.0
Total Hardness	1.6	3.0
Lead Present	None	None
Lead Present	1/25th	1/40th
After 24 hours' exposure to bright lead sheet.		

(ii) **DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.** — The Surveyor reports that no extensions have been made to the Council's Drainage and Sewerage system during the year.

The following is an extract from the West Riding of Yorkshire Rivers Board 43rd Report for the year ending 31st March, 1938, page 48:—

“Since the extension of the Heckmondwike Sewage Works in 1936 the effluents have been generally satisfactory. The main defect of these works is that the percolating filter effluent is given final settlement on land areas, instead of in humus tanks. When the scheme was sanctioned by the Ministry of Health, it was agreed that the construction of humus tanks should be postponed until such time as the Rivers Board decided they were necessary. So far there has been no need to ask for these tanks to be provided.”

2. Rivers and Streams.—The Spen Beck runs through Heckmondwike and is polluted by dye waters and some trade effluent. The authority for supervision is the West Riding Rivers Board.

3. (i) CLOSET ACCOMMODATION, 1938.

Number of Privies with Open Middens	5
Number of Pail or Tub Closets	2
Number of Privies with Covered Middens	16
	23
Number of Water Closets	2,944
Number of Waste Water Closets	68
	3,012
Number of Privies reconstructed during 1938—	
(a) As W.C.'s	1
(b) Others	None
Number of Privies abolished	One
Number of Water Closets constructed for New Houses during 1938... ..	66
Number of additional W.C.'s provided for old property during 1938	7
Number of additional W.C.'s provided for Factories, Workshops, Institutions, etc.	None
Number of Metal Bins provided for new houses ...	66
Additional Metal Bins provided for old property ...	2
Defective Metals Bins renewed	34

(ii) **Public Cleansing.** — Mr. Littlewood furnishes the following information:—

“3150 loads of Domestic Refuse were burned in the Destructor, and 48 loads were tipped at the Sewage Works.

In addition 617 loads of Trade Refuse were burned in the Destructor.

Note.—The average weight of a load of refuse is $17\frac{1}{2}$ cwts.

During the year Clinkers were tipped as follows:—

New North Road	...	...	...	...	805 loads
Hill Top Estate	...	...	...	...	363 „
Sewage Works	...	...	...	...	62 „
Free Tip	...	...	...	...	50 „

The dust bins are emptied weekly and the ashpits approximately, monthly.

Two motor vehicles are employed full time in the Scavenging Department, namely:—

A 30 cwt. Morris Tipping Wagon and a Morris 7 cubic yards standard model Refuse Collecting Van (purchased 1937).

From the Public Health standpoint, it is desirable all ashpits be abolished—where possible—their places taken by modern dustbins, with regular weekly emptying. The time is long past when monthly removal of refuse was permissible in a well ordered community.

(iii) **SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.**
WORK OF SANITARY INSPECTOR UNDER ARTICLE 19
OF THE SANITARY OFFICERS ORDER, 1926.

DESCRIPTION OF WORK CARRIED OUT, YEAR 1938.

The following figures are submitted by the Sanitary Inspector:—

INSPECTIONS.

Re Nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,140
„ Infectious Diseases			...	...	...	...	...	33
„ Offensive Trades	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	187
„ Smoke	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
„ Bakehouses and Restaurants					...	...	...	174
„ Shops Act, 1934...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90
„ Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	101
„ Ice-cream	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
„ Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96
„ Cowsheds	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
„ Common Lodging Houses					...	...	...	34
„ Houses Let in Lodgings...					...	...	...	28
„ Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	366
					Total	...	...	2,315

NATURE OF INSPECTIONS.

Choked W.C.'s	26
Defective and Choked Drains...	27
Manure Accumulations...	12
Defective Metal Bins	29
Defective W.C. Apparatus, etc.	7
Defective Vent Shafts	5
Dirty W.C.'s	4
Defective Fall Pipes...	17
Garbage Accumulations	4
Keeping Animals	1
	132

SERVICE OF NOTICES.

Informal Notices served	... ..	132
Informal Notices complied with	... ..	127
Statutory Notices served	... ..	None
Statutory Notices complied with	... ..	None
Total No. of Nuisances in hand at close of 1937		4
Total No. of Nuisances in hand at close of 1938		5
Total No. of Nuisances reported during 1938	...	132
Total No. of Nuisances abated during 1938	...	131
Legal proceedings respecting Notices	... ..	None

(iv) Shops Act, 1934.—The Sanitary Inspector reports that he has made 90 inspections under this Act.

Twenty-two notices were served and twelve complied with. Ten are outstanding, mostly in connection with insufficient accommodation for the sexes.

(v) CAMPING SITES.—There are none in Heckmondwike.

(vi) SMOKE ABATEMENT.—On pages 17 to 20 of last year's annual report (1937) information is given concerning inspections in that year which is a guide to the conditions in Heckmondwike, where emission of black smoke for a period of two minutes in the aggregate within any continuous period of thirty minutes from any building other than a private dwelling-house shall, until the contrary is proved, be presumed to be a nuisance. The position is the same to-day. There is room for considerable improvement.

(vii) Swimming Baths and Pools.—Information was given on page 19 of the Annual Report for 1935. At the meeting of the Council on February 9th, 1939, the Surveyor reported on the proposed alterations and renewals to the existing filtration plant at the Public Baths, when it was resolved that the tender of the Turnover Filter Company, amounting to £288, be accepted, and that the Baths be closed for the month of March to enable the alterations to be carried out.

(viii) Eradication of Bed Bugs (information by the Sanitary Inspector): —

No Council houses were found to be infested, but this must not be taken to mean that there are none in this condition. The word has only reference to houses which were inspected. Seven other houses were found to be bug infested on inspection, but, similarly, this does not mean there are no others infested. Actually there are many.

Before removal of tenants to Council houses, disinfection is performed in accordance with the instructions of, and under the supervision of, the Sanitary Inspector. Fumigation by H.C.N. is done by a contractor and spraying by the Council.

Supervision or education of tenants to prevent infestation or re-infestation of houses after cleansing is by the Sanitary Inspector's personal instruction in their homes.

4. Schools.—The West Riding County Council is the Authority, and its School Medical Inspectors visit the schools. The Medical Officer of Health for Heckmondwike visits as such, when his presence is necessary, as, for instance, in outbreaks of infectious disease.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1938, for the Urban District of Heckmondwike,
in the County of Yorkshire (West Riding)
on the Administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, and the
Factories Act, 1937 (which superseded the Act of 1901 on 1st July, 1938)**

1.—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health,
including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors :—

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. 3)	Occupiers prosecuted. (4)
FACTORIES with mechanical power	57	2	
FACTORIES without mechanical power	89		
OTHER PREMISES under the act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including outworkers' premises)	5		
Total	151	2	

2.—DEFECTS FOUND

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			No. of defects in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	1	1		
Overcrowding (S.2)				
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)...				
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)				
Ineffective drainage of floors(S.6)...				
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) { Insufficient. Unsuitable or defective Not separate for sexes.	1	1	— — —	
Other offences (Not including offences relating to Home Work or offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921, and re-enacted in the Third Schedule to the Factories Act, 1937.)				
Total	2	2	—	

SECTION D.—HOUSING. HOUSING STATISTICS.

In order to comply with the requirements of the Minister of Health, the several heads have been read as a whole before the form was filled up, and care has been taken to avoid duplications; for example, a defective house remedied twice during the year has been counted once only.

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year:—

(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)...	78
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	194
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling-houses [included under sub-head (1) above] which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	57
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	102
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	14
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	64

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal Notices:—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequences of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers...	45
---	----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year:—

(a)	Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:—	
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	None
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
(a)	By owners	None
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners	None

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied None

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—

(a) By owners None

(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners None

(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... 37*

(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... 37*

(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made None

(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit None

4. Housing Act, 1936—Part IV.—Overcrowding:—

(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year 173

(ii) Number of families dwelling therein... 173

(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein ... 972

(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year None

(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year 94

(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases 473

(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding ... None

(e) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report —

* Similarity in these figures is a coincidence.

HOUSING ACTS, 1930 TO 1936.

Proceedings by the Heckmondwike Urban District Council thereunder.

The following table shews the position on December 31st, 1938.
Particulars respecting procedure under previous Housing Acts are given in Annual Reports before 1930.

Situation.	Date of Representation.	Date of Closing Order.	Date of Demolition Order.	Remarks.
44, Brighton Street	Sept. 28th, 1931	None made	None made	New roof, new and additional windows, separate inside w.c., and pantry provided, Roofs re-slatted, new windows, plastering, and other defects made good.
46, Brighton Street	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Occupied as a warehouse.
48, Brighton Street	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Occupied as a workshop.
50, Brighton Street	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Vacant.
52, Brighton Street	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
54, Brighton Street	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
6, Back Lane	Ditto	Mar. 28th, 1932	Ditto	Ditto.
7, Back Lane	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
10, Back Lane	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
11, Back Lane	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
13, Back Lane	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
14, Back Lane	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
85, Market Place	June 12th, 1933	None made	Aug. 24th, 1933	Demolished.
8, Beck Lane	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
10, Beck Lane	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
12, Beck Lane	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
5, Station Lane	July 3rd, 1933	Ditto	Sept. 25th, 1933	Ditto.
7, Station Lane	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
9, Station Lane	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
73, Market Place	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
75, Market Place	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
96, High Street	Sept. 25th, 1933	Ditto	Oct. 26th, 1933	Ditto.
98, High Street	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
102, High Street	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
104, High Street	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
106, High Street	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
108, High Street	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

Situation.	Date of Representation	Date of Closing Order.	Date of Demolition Order.	Remarks.
39, Regent Street	Oct. 11th, 1933	None made	Nov. 20th, 1933	Partly demolished.
41, Regent Street	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
43, Regent Street	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
1, Strawberry Square	Nov. 6th, 1933	Ditto	Mar. 12th, 1934	Demolished.
2, Strawberry Square	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
3, Strawberry Square	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
4, Strawberry Square	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
5, Strawberry Square	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
6, Strawberry Square	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
7, Strawberry Square	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
8, Strawberry Square	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
9, Strawberry Square	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
10, Strawberry Square	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
11, Strawberry Square	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
12, Strawberry Square	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
13, Strawberry Square	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
1, Kellett's Cottages, Leeds Road	Dec. 4th, 1933	Ditto	Feb. 12th 1934	Ditto.
2, Kellett's Cottages, Leeds Road	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
3, Kellett's Cottages, Leeds Road	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
4, Kellett's Cottages, Leeds Road	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Milk House, Leeds Road	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
2, Royle Fold	Jan. 8th, 1934	Ditto	Ditto	Vacant.
4, Royle Fold	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Vacant.
11, Upper George Street	Ditto	Ditto	Mar. 12th, 1934	Occupied as dwelling-house.
13, Upper George Street	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Vacant.
15, Upper George Street	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Occupied as a dwelling-house.
17, Upper George Street	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
19, Upper George Street	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Vacant.
21, Upper George Street	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
23, Upper George Street	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
25, Upper George Street	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
14, Cook Lane	Jan. 29th, 1934	Ditto	Jan. 13th, 1936	Ditto.
16, Cook Lane	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

Situation.	Date of Representation.	Date of Closing Order.	Date of Demolition Order.	Remarks.
18, Cook Lane	Jan. 29th, 1934	None made	Jan. 13th, 1936	Vacant.
20, Cook Lane	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
11, White Lea Side	July 22nd, 1935	Ditto	Dec. 16th, 1935	Demolished.
11, Queen Street	Ditto	Ditto	Feb. 10th, 1936	Vacant.
13, Queen Street	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
15, Queen Street	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
17, Queen Street	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
19, Queen Street	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
21, Queen Street	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
23, Queen Street	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
25, Queen Street	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
27, Queen Street	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
29, Queen Street	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
31, Queen Street	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Demolished.
33, Queen Street	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
35, Queen Street	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
37, Queen Street	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
39, Queen Street	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
41, Queen Street	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
43, Queen Street	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
45, Queen Street	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
27, Oak Street	Nov. 4th, 1935	Dec. 16th, 1935	None made	Empty.
15, Back Lane	Dec. 2nd, 1935	None made	Nov. 23rd, 1936	Occupied as a dwelling-house.
16, Back Lane	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Vacant.
17, Back Lane	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Occupied as dwelling-house.
18, Back Lane	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
19, Back Lane	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Vacant.
20, Back Lane	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
21, Back Lane	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
22, Back Lane	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
23, Back Lane	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Occupied as warehouse for sale of drapery.
6, Upper George Street	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Vacant.
8, Upper George Street	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

Situation.	Date of representation	Date of Closing Order.	Date of Demolition Order.	Remarks.
10, Upper George Street	Dec. 2nd, 1935	None made	Nov. 23rd, 1936	Vacant.
12, Upper George Street	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Occupied as dwelling-house.
14, Upper George Street	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
16, Upper George Street	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Vacant.
18, Upper George Street	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
20, Upper George Street	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
22, Upper George Street	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Occupied as dwelling-house.
24, Upper George Street	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
26, Upper George Street	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
28, Upper George Street	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Vacant.
30, Upper George Street	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
22, Cook Lane	Feb. 24th, 1936	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
24, Cook Lane	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
26, Cook Lane	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Woodman Inn, Market Place	Ditto	Ditto	None made	Empty and derelict.
3, Barber Square	Oct. 12th, 1936	Ditto	Nov. 23rd, 1936	Occupied as dwelling-house.
4, Barber Square	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Vacant.
5, Barber Square	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
6, Barber Square	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Occupied as dwelling-house.
7, Barber Square	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Vacant.
2 and 4, Little Green Lane (one house)	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Occupied as dwelling-house.
6, Little Green Lane	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
8, Little Green Lane	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Vacant.
10, Little Green Lane	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
12, Little Green Lane	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Occupied as dwelling-house.
1, Anthony Square	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Vacant.
2, Anthony Square.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
4, Anthony Square	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
5, Anthony Square	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
7, Anthony Square	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
2, Barber Square	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
9, Northgate	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Occupied as dwelling-house.
11, Northgate	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

Situation.	Date of Representation.	Date of Closing Order.	Date of Demolition Order.	Remarks.
13, Northgate	Oct. 12th, 1936	None made	Nov. 23rd, 1936	Occupied as dwelling-house.
33, Regent Street	Mar. 22nd, 1937	Ditto	Aug. 9th, 1937	Ditto.
12, Walkley Lane	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Vacant.
14, Walkley Lane	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
16, Walkley Lane	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
18, Walkley Lane	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
20, Walkley Lane	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
22, Walkley Lane	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
15, Regent Street	Apl. 26th, 1937	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
15a, Regent Street	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
15b, Regent Street	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
61, Croft Street	May 24th, 1937	Ditto	None made	Occupied as dwelling-house.
63, Croft Street	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
65, Croft Street	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
67, Croft Street	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
69, Croft Street	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
71, Croft Street	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
73, Croft Street	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Warehouse partly.
75, Croft Street	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
77, Croft Street	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Occupied as dwelling-house.
79, Croft Street	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
43, Back Croft Street	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
45, Back Croft Street	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
47, Back Croft Street	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
49, Back Croft Street	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
51, Back Croft Street	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
53, Back Croft Street	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
55, Back Croft Street	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
57, Back Croft Street	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
59, Back Croft Street	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

Situation.	Date of Representation.	Date of Closing Order.	Date of Demolition Order.	Remarks.
1, Cater Lane	Dec. 6 1937	None Made	Dec. 19th, 1938	Occupied as dwelling-house.
3, Cater Lane	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
5, Cater Lane	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
7, Cater Lane	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
24, Walkley Lane	Ditto	Ditto	None Made	Vacant.
26, Walkley Lane	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Occupied as dwelling house.
32, Walkley Lane	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
34, Walkley Lane	Ditto	Ditto	Dec. 19th, 1938	Ditto.
36, Walkley Lane	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Vacant.
38, Walkley Lane	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Occupied as dwelling house.
40, Walkley Lane	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
42, Walkley Lane	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
44, Walkley Lane	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
46, Walkley Lane	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
48, Walkley Lane	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
50, Walkley Lane	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
52, Walkley Lane	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Vacant.
54, Walkley Lane	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Occupied as dwelling house.
56, Walkley Lane	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
58, Walkley Lane	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
60, Walkley Lane	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
62, Walkley Lane	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
64, Walkley Lane	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
66, Walkley Lane	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
1, Bottoms	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
2, Bottoms	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
4, Bottoms	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
5, Bottoms	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
6, Bottoms	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
8, Bottoms	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
9, Bottoms	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
10, Bottoms	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

Situation.	Date of Representation.	Date of Closing Order.	Date of Demolition Order.	Remarks.
11, Bottoms.	Dec. 6 1937	None Made	Dec. 19th, 1938	Occupied as dwelling house.
12, Bottoms	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
16, Bottoms	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
17, Bottoms	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
18, Bottoms	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
19, Bottoms	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Vacant.
2, Bower Lane	Ditto	Ditto	None made	Occupied as dwelling house.
4 Bower Lane	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
6 Bower Lane	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
8 Bower Lane	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
18, Bower Lane	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
20, Bower Lane	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
22, Bower Lane	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
24, Bower Lane	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
26, Bower Lane	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
19, Kilpinhill	Ditto	Ditto	Dec. 19th, 1938	Vacant.
11, Barber Square	Oct. 11th, 1937	Ditto	None made	Occupied as dwelling house.
15, Barber Square	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
18, Barber Square	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
1, Ings Mill Yard	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
2, Ings Mill Yard	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
3, Ings Mill yard	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
3, Nunroyd	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
5, Nunroyd	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
7, Nunroyd	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
9, Nunroyd	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
11, Nunroyd	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Vacant.
13, Nunroyd	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
15, Nunroyd	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

Forty - two A 3 Type Houses on the Hill Top Estate, I am informed by the Surveyor, were completed and occupied during the year which finishes the scheme of 68 houses built under the Housing Act, 1930.

At a meeting of the Housing Committee on November 7th, 1938, the recommendations of the Working Committee were submitted as follows:—

“ That negotiations be entered into with the owners for the purchase of lands included in the Nunroyd and Joanroyd and Dale Lane Compulsory Purchase Orders.”

“ That the Surveyor be instructed to proceed with the preparation of the full Scheme for houses on the land included in the Nunroyd and Joanroyd and Dale Lane Compulsory purchase Orders and that he be authorised to engage a temporary architectural assistant to assist him in the preparation of such Scheme at a wage not exceeding £4 per week, the date of the commencement of duties by this Assistant to be left with the Chairman of the Committee and the Surveyor for decision.”

When it was resolved that such recommendations be approved.

This was confirmed by the Council at its meeting on December 19th, 1938. At a meeting of the Housing Committee on February 27th, 1939, the Surveyor submitted a layout and plan of 80 houses proposed to be erected on the Dale Lane site (2 five-bedroom type, 8 four-bedroom type, and 70 three-bedroom type) when it was resolved that tenders be invited for the erection of the houses and that the Surveyor be instructed to carry out the construction of the roads and the laying of the necessary sewers by direct labour. The Council confirmed this on March 13th, 1939.

I am informed by the Sanitary Inspector that 42 houses were erected by the Council and 24 by private enterprise in Heckmondwike during 1938.

The Council is aware there are many houses in the town which are unfit for habitation, and I suggest that now the representations under the Council's scheme of demolition have been completed and presented to the Council, the time is opportune for consideration of future policy.

It is a regular thing for me to be interviewed by rate-payers who complain about the alleged insanitary condition of their houses.

There are two problems for the attention of the Council, so far as the Housing Acts are concerned.

The first is that of houses which are structurally unfit for habitation. The Council is aware there are still many of these notwithstanding that its scheme for dealing with some 250 has already received consideration.

The second refers to the question of overcrowding. In some cases where this occurs the building may be quite satisfactory structurally.

Both problems involve the construction of more houses.

The preliminary overcrowding survey showed 14.6 per cent. of persons in Heckmondwike to be living under overcrowded conditions. Comparable figures are: England and Wales, 3.8 per cent. County of London, 7 per cent. Rural Districts 2.9 per cent.

Rats and Mice Destruction Act, 1919. During the year 1937 the Council obtained delegation to itself of the powers possessed by the West Riding County Council under this Act.

The services of the rat catcher engaged last year were continued. He reports that since his appointment he has killed 201 rats, of which 123 were caught in one shop where food is sold, and 23 were caught in a private slaughter house. The tip in New North Road provided 13 rats and the remainder were from private houses. The rat catcher complains very strongly about the action of many householders who throw food, not required, into the yards and streets, thereby encouraging rats. He also states that the number of rats caught has no real relationship to the rat population of Heckmondwike, which is considerable.

SECTION E.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) Milk Supply. The following licences to sell graded milk in the Urban District were granted during the year:—

Tuberculin Tested (Certified) Milk—George Haley, Mrs. Watson, trading as Arthur Garnett.

Pasteurised Milk.—Heckmondwike and District Co-operative Society, Ltd.

Cowsheds.

Number of Cowsheds	...	...	...	...	...	6
Number of Milch Cows	...	...	...	...	...	60
Number of Cowkeepers	...	...	...	...	...	3
Number of Cowkeepers who are also retail purveyors of milk	...	...	...	...	...	2
Retail Purveyors with premises in Heckmondwike						7
Retail Purveyors with premises outside Heckmondwike	...	...	...	...	...	25

Dairies and Milk Shops.

Number of Premises	...	...	...	...	...	14
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Ice Cream Premises.—Four are registered for the manufacture and sale of Ice Cream only. Twelve for the sale of Ice Cream only. Twelve persons are registered for sale by barrow.

On pages 36 and 37 of the Annual Report for 1937 of the Medical Officer of Health, reference is made to the hygienic conditions of the cowsheds in Heckmondwike. There are only six. It still has to be reported that none of them yet comply with the requirements of the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, notwithstanding the notices served upon the owners by order of the Council. It is in the interest of the public health that premises where milk is produced should comply with the requirements of the law. I again recommend this very important matter, so long outstanding, to the Council's consideration.

On April 1st, 1938, a national veterinary service under the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries was established, one of the objects being a routine veterinary examination of all dairy herds. Originally this was done by the Council's part-time veterinary inspector, Mr. George Whitehead, M.R.C.V.S. When the West Riding County Council, through its veterinary inspectors, entered upon this work the Council continued Mr. Whitehead's services, and now the new arrangements have superseded those made by the County Council.

I have had no information concerning inspection of dairy cattle in Heckmondwike from the Minister of Agriculture inspectors but Mr. Whitehead's reports are as follows:—

Batley,
27/3/38.

Dr. Pearce,

I have again the pleasure of submitting a Report of my Inspection (this month) of the milk cows in your area.

Lund. (6)—Healthy general condition and cows' udders satisfactory. The blue cow's udder named in the December Report almost normal.

Cave. (39)—Healthy general condition and udders satisfactory. Cows 1 and 6 in mistal of 8, small nodules in udder due to injury.

Hodgson. (14)—Healthy general condition and udders satisfactory. We have here two cows with scaly skins. Will clear when out at grass. I diagnose no case of a schedule disease.

GEO. WHITEHEAD, M.R.C.V.S.

Batley, 5/7/38.

Dr. Pearce,

I have again the pleasure of submitting a Report of my Inspection of the milk cows in your area.

Lund. (6)—Healthy general condition and udders satisfactory.

Cave. (26)—Healthy general condition and udders satisfactory, nodules named in March report disappeared.

Hodgson. (13)—Healthy general condition and udders satisfactory, the hides of the cows named in March report—normal. I diagnose no case of a schedule disease.

GEO. WHITEHEAD, M.R.C.V.S.

Batley, 28/9/38.

Dr. Pearce,

I have again the pleasure of submitting a Report of my Inspection of the milk cows in your area.

Lund (6); **Cave** (26); **Hodgson** (14)—

From a T.B. point of view the cows' udders satisfactory, the health of the cows good.

I noted no case of a scheduled disease.

GEO. WHITEHEAD, M.R.C.V.S.
Veterinary Surgeon.

Batley, 26/12/38.

Dr. Pearce,

I have again the pleasure of submitting a Report of my Inspection (this month) of the milk cows in your area.

The cows appear to be healthy—look well, satisfactory condition from a T.B. point of view; cows udders satisfactory, in fact I diagnose no case of a scheduled disease.

GEO. WHITEHEAD, M.R.C.V.S.
Veterinary Surgeon.

(b) Meat and Other Foods. The Sanitary Inspector is Meat and Markets Inspector. He reports monthly to the Sanitary Committee upon his work as Meat Inspector. The Medical Officer of Health has, on various occasions during the year, examined carcasses and organs in slaughter-houses when doubt arose as to whether there was disease or otherwise.

Offensive Trades.

Total No. of Premises	...	...	...	...	4
Tripe boiling, Fat melting and Bone boiling	...	...	...	...	2
Gut Scraping	...	...	...	...	1
Fellmongering	...	...	...	...	1
Fried Fish Shops—No. of Premises	...	...	...	...	19

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS, 1938.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle (excluding Cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs
Number Killed	584	—	12	1997	1172
Number Inspected	571	—	12	1934	1172
All Diseases except T.B.— whole carcasses condemned...	1	—	—	—	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	28	—	—	—	9
Percentage of the No. in- spected affected with dis- ease other than T.B. ...	5.07	—	—	—	0.85
Tuberculosis only — whole carcasses condemned	1	—	—	—	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	18	—	—	—	55
Percentage of the No. in- spected affected with Tuberculosis	3.32	—	—	—	4.77

Total No. of Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	5
Registered	...	...	...	4
Licensed	...	...	...	1
Total No. of Inspections	...	...	...	366
No. of Regular Notices received	...	...	...	53
No. of Occasional Notices received	...	...	...	245

	No. of Animals Slaughtered.			No. of Carcases Inspected.
Cattle	...	...	584	571
Sheep	...	...	1997	1934
Swine	...	...	1172	1172
Other	...	...	12	12
			3765	3689

UNSOUND MEAT SURRENDERED AND DESTROYED DURING THE YEAR 1938.

	lbs.
The Whole of the Carcase and Offal of a beast T. B. Pleurisy and Pneumonia ...	560
The Whole of the Carcase and Offal of a beast Generalised T. B.	719
The Forequarters & Offal of a beast	Tuberculosis ... 400
Head of 1 beast	Tuberculosis ... 20
Lungs of 17 beasts	Tuberculosis ... 169½
Liver of 1 beast	Tuberculosis ... 13
Livers of 28 beasts (parts)	Parasitic ... 235
The Whole of the Carcase and Offal of a pig T.B. Pleurisy and Pneumonia ...	137
The Whole of the Carcase and Offal of a pig	Tuberculosis ... 182
The Heads of 44 pigs	Tuberculosis ... 502
The Livers of 6 pigs	Cirrhosis ... 25
Mesenteric Fat of 13 pigs	Tuberculosis ... 26
Livers, lungs, hearts, etc., of 12 pigs	Tuberculosis ... 54
	3042½
19 lbs. of Tinned Boiled Beef	19
6 lbs. of Tinned Tongue	6
6 lbs. of Tinned Mutton	6
40 Rabbits	60
	Total 3133½

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933. No. of Licensed Slaughtermen on Register, 1938, 25.

(c) Adulteration, etc. The Council is not a Food and Drugs Authority. Reference may be made to pages 44 and 45 of the Annual Report for 1936.

(d) Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food. Up to the present, no laboratory work of this nature has been undertaken directly on behalf of the Council, the County Council, as previously explained, acting in the Heckmondwike area.

Last year I drew attention to the exposure of food, particularly vegetables, outside certain shops in Heckmondwike where pollution by dogs, and in other ways, may occur.

In my opinion these remarks will bear repetition.

"Mention has previously been made of the exposure by certain shopkeepers of articles of food to pollution by dogs and in other ways. Any person walking through the streets of the town can see it for himself. The Medical Officer of Health has frequently appealed to salesmen not to expose food subject to such revolting conditions, without effect, and the Sanitary Inspector states he can do nothing more than has already been done. The remedy is in the hands of the purchaser. So long as he tolerates pollution of his food so long will it remain, unless the officers of the Local Authority seize such food as unfit for human consumption."

(e) Nutrition. Information is diffused in the homes of the people by the Health Visitor, at the Welfare Centre and School Clinic by the Health Visitor and the Medical Officer of Health, at the Ante-Natal Clinic by the Assistant Medical Officer of Health, and by the distribution of the publication known as "Better Health."

There is no person resident in Heckmondwike who is suffering from lack of food through poverty. There are many who suffer from consumption of improper food, but none lack quantity, although it is recognised that, would they accept modern teaching, their meals would be much more nourishing, promote good health, and result in a considerable saving of money.

The women of England have it in their power to improve this state of affairs.

Common Lodging Houses.—There is one situated in Church Street providing accommodation for 75 lodgers. So far as such establishments are judged this may be said to be well kept.

Fried Fish Shops.—There are 19 on the register. Their condition is fair.

Bakehouses.—There are thirteen, one of which is an underground bakehouse. This structure is at present being considered by the Council from both the legal and hygienic standpoints.

Restaurants.—There are three. No action has been necessary beyond the usual inspections.

Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928.—No samples have been taken. A Departmental Committee of the Ministry of Health is at present dealing with this subject.

(f) Shell Fish (Molluscan). Owing to its geographical position there are no shell fish beds or layings in Heckmondwike. Mussels and cockles sold in Heckmondwike usually come from the beds off the Lancashire coast and from abroad. In the past it was not unusual for cases of enteric fever in the town to result from the consumption of raw shellfish from these regions, but latterly such has not been so.

**SECTION F.—Prevalence of, and control over, Infectious
and other Diseases,**

**NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis)
during the year 1938.**

DISEASE	Total cases notified	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Smallpox	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	32	31	—
Diphtheria	4	4	—
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—
Pneumonia	5	—	1
Other diseases generally notifiable	1 Ant Polio-myelitis	1	—
Other diseases notifiable locally	—	—	—

**ANALYSIS OF TOTAL NOTIFIED CASES
Under Age Groups.**

	under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 up-wards	Total
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	1	1	7	11	9	3	—	—	—	32
Diphtheria ...	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	4
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anterior Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	5
	—	1	1	1	7	12	11	8	—	1	—	42

Scarlet Fever was notified 32 times. The type, as is customary at present was mild in character. 31 were removed to hospital. There were no deaths. More than half the cases were notified during the first three months of the year.

Diphtheria. Diphtheria immunisation now stands upon grounds of unassailable scientific fact. This has recently been endorsed by the Medical Research Council, who state in their latest annual report that "there seems no room for doubt that the general adoption of diphtheria prophylaxis would cause the virtual disappearance of the disease from the country."

The Heckmondwike Council, in conjunction with the West Riding County Council, inaugurated a scheme for the free provision of immunisation against diphtheria in October, 1932. Since that date there have been 3246 attendances at the Clinic (of which 153 were during the year 1938) and as each person makes three attendances before the process is completed it means that in Heckmondwike 1082 people, almost entirely young children, have undergone this protective treatment. The remedy is available free of charge. It only remains for the parents to take advantage of it.

Four cases of diphtheria were notified during 1938. Three were children and one a female aged 24. None had been immunised. An interesting illustration of the value of immunisation is shewn in the case of one of these, a boy aged 14. He lived with his parents and two sisters. The sisters developed Diphtheria in September, 1937. The parents had previously refused to permit immunisation. They also refused to allow it in the case of the boy. For the second time they refused in his case. In October, 1938, he developed the disease. The total period they spent in hospital was 312 days. The cost to themselves in suffering, to their parents in anxiety, and to the Council who had to pay the bill might have been averted.

Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid). No case has been notified since 1928.

Puerperal Pyrexia. No case was notified.

Pneumonia.—Acute Primary and Acute Influenzal Pneumonia in the proportion of two of the former to three of the latter. Actually there were nine deaths (from all forms of Pneumonia) certified during the year. Of the notified cases one proved fatal.

Other Diseases Generally Notifiable.—There was one case of Anterior Poliomyelitis. The patient, a female aged 11, was removed to the Isolation Hospital and later to the Marguerite Home, Thorparch, where she remains at present.

Vaccinations. I am indebted to the Vaccination Officer, Mr. H. Jackson, for the following information:—Successful Primary Vaccinations 18, Exemption Certificates granted 147, Deaths of children before being vaccinated 7, Children in-susceptible to vaccination 1, Births yet unaccounted for 16, making a total of 189.

Non-Notifiable Infectious Diseases become known to the Medical Officer of Health principally through the agency of Head Teachers. Such cases are visited at home by the School Nurse. The Medical Officer of Health is not School Medical Officer. Contacts are searched for in school or at home when necessary. Isolation is possible at the Dewsbury Joint Isolation Hospital in the case of Pneumonia following Measles. The number of non-notifiable cases visited in their homes during the year were: Measles (under 5 years) 23, Whooping Cough (under 5 years) 19. Chicken Pox 4.

Anthrax, Rabies, Epidemic Jaundice, Rheumatic Fever, Undulant Fever, Glandular Fever, or Psittacosis have not been brought to the notice of the Medical Officer of Health during 1938.

4 (a) Prevention of Blindness. No action has been taken under Section 66, Public Health Act, 1925, for the prevention of blindness or for the treatment of persons suffering from any disease or injury to the eyes, the local facilities appearing to be sufficient.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

CASES.							
Year.	Notified.	Treated.		Vision Unimpaired.	Vision Impaired.	Total Blindness.	Death.
		At Home.	In Hospital.				
1938	0				—	—	—
Total 1914 to 1938	61	53	8	59	2	Nil	2

**(b) PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF
TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1925.**

**PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1925, SECTION 62.
PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936, SECTION 172.**

No action was taken or called for under these Acts or Regulations during 1938.

TUBERCULOSIS IN HECKMONDWIKE, 1938.

Age periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
45	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	—
55	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
65 and upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	3	2	1	—	3	1	—	—

The following Table shows the relationship between date of notification and date of death of all persons in Heckmondwike who were certified to have died from Tuberculosis between January 1st, 1913, and December 31st 1938. It is a guide to the extent to which the requirements as to notification of Tuberculosis are observed by medical practitioners.

Death before notification	31	Death 6 months after ...	3
Death 1 month or under		Death 7 months after ...	3
after notification ...	15	Death 8 months after ...	2
Death 2 months after ...	6	Death 9 months after ...	1
Death 3 months after ...	4	Death 10 months after ...	2
Death 4 months after ...	8	Death 11 months after ...	Nil.
Death 5 months after ...	3	Death 12 months and over	33

The ratio of non-certified Tuberculosis deaths to total Tuberculosis deaths during 1937 was Nil to 3,

HOUSING CONDITIONS OF NOTIFIED CASES OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Eighteen Years, 1921 to 1938

Year.	Notifica- tions		Type of House			Occupants									Houses with more than one Patient Notified	Rooms					Bedrooms				Sleeping Accommodation for Patients			
	M.	F	B. to B.	Single	Through	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 and over		1	2	3	4 and over	0	1	2	3	4 and over	Separate Room	Shared Room	Separate Bed	Shared Bed
1938	3	2	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	5	4	1			
Totals 1921 to 1938	83	60	77	8	58	3	13	24	32	19	24	7	8	10	-	11	56	23	22	12	16	3	6	3	30	110	53	89

In conclusion I would express my thanks to the Health Visitor, Miss Holmes, who is a most efficient officer. She has done excellent work during her period of service under the Council and helped me considerably. Unfortunately she had rather a lengthy period of illness during the spring but happily made a good recovery.

G. H. PEARCE,

Medical Officer of Health.

